

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CRUSTACEA.

No. IV.

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Fig. 16.

THE following species has now to be added to the recently reviewed Isopoda-Valvifera of South Australia.⁽¹⁾

FAMILY ASTACILLIDAE.

NEASTACILLA Tattersall.

Neastacilla Tatt., "Terra Nova," Zool., iii, 1921, p. 243; Hale, Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., xlviii, 1924, p. 212.

NEASTACILLA DEDUCTA sp. nov.

♂ Form slender. Cephalon about as long as greatest width, with anterior margin excavate, very slightly bisinnate. Eyes distinct, moderately large. First antennae reaching almost to middle of length of third article of

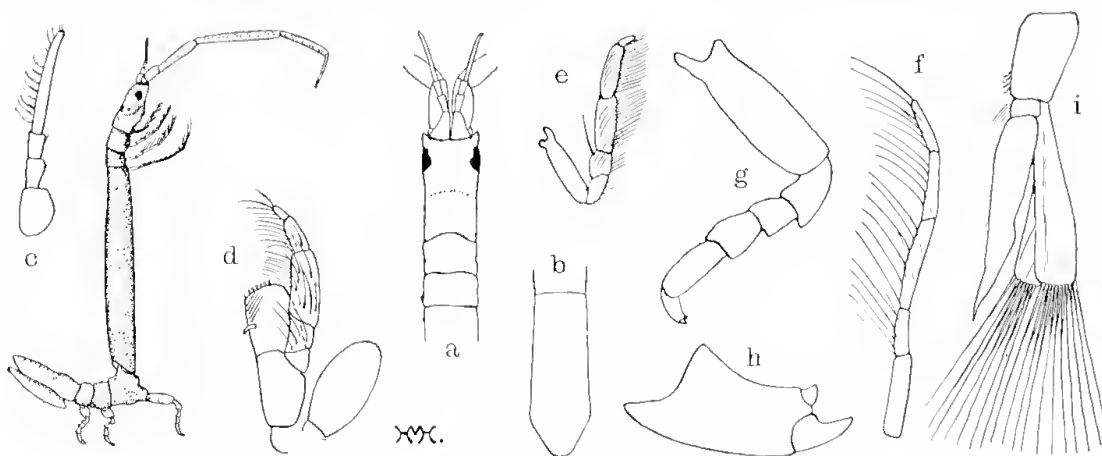


Fig. 16. *Neastacilla deducta*, male (4 diams.); a, dorsal view of cephalon and first three pereon segments (8 diams.); b, dorsal view of pleon (8 diams.); c, first antenna (19 diams.); d, maxilliped (38 diams.); e, f, and g, first, fourth, and fifth pereopods (19 diams.); h, dactylus of fifth pereopod (95 diams.); i, first pleopod (38 diams.).

second antennae: basal article of peduncle stoutest, almost as long as second and third together; third article a little shorter than second; flagellum slightly longer than peduncle, with sensory appendages on lateral margin. Second antennae a

(1) Hale, Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., xlviii, 1924, pp. 209-225.

little compressed; first article short, but extending past anterior margin of head; second about half as long as third, which is equal in length to fifth, and less than two-thirds as long as the fourth article; flagellum two-thirds as long as last article of peduncle, composed of three joints and an elongate terminal style. Maxillipeds with slender five-jointed palp; basipodite broad, with inner lobe wide and furnished with a few short, setose spines along distal margin and five longer spines at anterior half of inner margin; epipodite large, sub-oval in shape. Peraeon sub-cylindrical; first segment fused with the cephalon, and with infero-lateral margins scarcely expanded downwards; second and third segments sub-equal in length; fourth very long, more than three times as long as first three together, and one-half total length of animal exclusive of the antennae; fifth, sixth, and seventh segments decreasing in length backwards. Four anterior pairs of peraeopods slender, fringed with long, fine hairs; first pair the shortest; three posterior pairs moderately strong. Pleon unisegmentate, little more than one-third as long as fourth peraeon segment; in dorsal view the lateral margins are sub-parallel for the greater part of their length, the postero-lateral margins are slightly tumid, and the apex of the telson is rounded. Male appendage of first pair of pleopods stout, longer than the narrow natatory rami, and tapering to an acute apex; male stylet of second pair slender, longer than the rami.

Colour, after long preservation in alcohol, green.

Length, 12 mm.

Hab. South Australia: Port Adelaide, "clinging to a buoy" (W. H. Baker). (Type, South Aust. Mus., Reg. No. C, 273.)

The male described above and a smaller specimen were secured. The species is close to *N. algensis* Hale (²), but differs in having no dorsal tubercle on the cephalon, in the different relative proportions of the articles of the second antennae, and in the stouter posterior peraeopods.

(²) Hale, *loc. cit.*, p. 212.